

Dies' Raids Menace the Liberties of Every American

AN EDITORIAL

Twenty-one educators, civic and religious leaders (see story below) yesterday denounced the raids of Rep. Dies on Communist Party headquarters. They declared his demand that Communist leaders furnish membership lists is an invasion of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

The example set by these citizens deserves to be followed by every person in the United States who believes in the Bill of Rights and who is alarmed by the infamous

actions of the two-bit Hitler, Dies.

Are the Representatives in Congress responsible to the people? Do they have to abide by the laws of the country? Do they not have to take into consideration the wishes of those who elected them, the people to whom they are responsible? It would seem not.

When the people raise their voice in protest, Dies answers with even more wholesale violations of constitutional liberties. Now he is reported to have subpoenaed some fifty Communist Party leaders.

Does Dies wish information concerning the activities of the Communist Party? He has already gotten it from responsible leaders of the Party. Everyone knows that Dies is not seeking information. But, obviously, in summoning Communists from all over the country, he seeks to further disrupt and paralyze the activities of a legal political organization.

Suppose Dies were to summon the leaders of every national trade union, or of other organizations, or even the leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties.

Would not the people denounce such action as an unwarranted invasion of the rights of organization, and as irresponsible hooliganism, to say the least? If Dies can do this to the Communist Party, every organization will be under attack.

Protest these high-handed un-American tactics of Dies. Have your trade union or other organizations immediately pass resolutions. Let the American people raise their voices as never before.

Jobs and Relief for the Twelve Million

—Editorial, Page 6

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Minister Reaffirms Sweden's Neutrality

Will Defend It If Necessary Says Official Statement in London Press

LONDON, April 7 (UPI)—Swedish Foreign Minister Christian E. Guenther was quoted today in a special statement to the Sunday Chronicle as saying that Sweden is "determined to hold fast to our neutrality to the utmost and to defend it if necessary."

"For a country in Sweden's position neutrality not only is a question of principle but is the only practicable policy for the preservation of her independence and the protection of her vital interests," the statement said.

"Whether we look at it from a logical or moral point of view we can find no firmer base for our neutrality than that on which we have taken our stand from the beginning—normal exchange with the beligerents of our own products against imports necessary for our national life and otherwise strict confirmation of the acknowledged rules of international law."

London Pickets Back Jailed Paris Deputies

Communist Protest Line Attacked by Police

LONDON, April 7 (UPI)—Police dispersed about 4,500 demonstrating Communists outside the French Embassy today and frustrated their plan to present a resolution protesting the imprisonment of French Communist Deputies.

The Communists gathered in Hyde Park, where a deputation was appointed to present their resolution. As they marched toward the French Embassy, they found that police reserves, mounted and afoot, had been guarding the building more than three hours.

About 200 Communists broke through, shouting: "Release the French members of Parliament." Mounted police reserves came into action and forced them back.

Police refused to allow the deputation to present the resolution. The demonstrators booted the police for some time and then dispersed.

SYDNEY, Australia, April 7 (UPI).—Three clashes today between Communists and Australian troops ended in an attempt to wreck Communist state headquarters.

City Takes Over BMT and BQT Lines June 1

Actual unification of the city's subway lines, negotiations for which were climaxed by a bitter labor dispute in which the Transport Workers Union won the right of the union shop under municipal ownership, will begin at 12 noon, June 1 when the city will take title to the BMT and BQT properties.

In making this announcement yesterday, Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick said he expected the city would take over the IRT lines "shortly thereafter."

The BMT deal, the largest single financial operation in the history of the City of New York in which bankers and bond holders are expected to score heavily, will be consummated by the exchange of approximately \$175,000,000 in bonds.

The comptroller, in revealing his plans to scrap the 5-cent fare.

Altogether, with the IRT lines thrown in, the exchange will involve \$315,000,000 in city securities.

The comptroller revealed he

Prominent Mass. Civic, Church Leaders Demand Dies Stop Illegal Raids

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, April 7.—A long list of prominent Massachusetts church leaders, educators and civic leaders today demanded in a telegram to Rep. Martin Dies that his committee immediately cease its raids on the Communist Party and working-class organizations and drop all contempt proceedings against Communist leaders.

The telegram declared that the raids "constitute an invasion of civil rights guaranteed under the Constitution and the Bill of Rights." The wire further scored the atmosphere of hysteria in which the raids were fostering and castigated Dies' demand for membership lists from Communist leaders as "an outrage against the Bill of Rights."

The telegram in full follows:

"We the undersigned feel that the success of raids conducted by the Dies Committee, including that in Boston, constitute an invasion of civil rights guaranteed under the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Such raids tend to create an atmosphere of hysteria and the notion that very dangerous criminals are being apprehended. The insistence of Mr. Dies that Communist leaders furnish him with lists of members, we regard as a demand that these leaders violate the trust placed in them."

"It is an undeniable truth that the strong prejudice against Communists, particularly among employers, would cause many if not

all of these individuals to lose their jobs. To hold the leaders in contempt for refusing such lists is an outrage against the Bill of Rights. We strongly urge that the whole procedure of raids and the institution of contempt proceedings on this basis be immediately discontinued."

Additional names are being added to the list of signers of the telegram as people return from their week-end holiday. The list as it is now follows:

Francis G. Goodale, Prof. Harrington L. Harley (Simmons), Prof. D. W. Prall (Harvard), Rev. Robert Stone Blackwell, Clarence R. Skinner (Dean of Tufts Theological School), Rev. F. Hastings Smyth (Superior Society of the Catholic Commonwealth), Rev. Paul T. Schultz (Vice Pres., Church League for Industrial Democracy), Prof. Horace B. Davis (Simmons), Florence Luscomb, Reuben Lurie, Rev. Arthur C. Lichtenberger (Rector St. Paul's Church, West Roxbury).

Edwin B. Goodell, Mrs. Stephen Fritchman, Mrs. Arthur Rothch, Rev. Theodore D. Stoeckel (Baptist Church, Watertown), Rev. Everett Moore Baker (Vice Pres., American Unitarian Ass'n), Rev. W. E. Davies (Unitarian Church, Wollaston), Llewellyn Jones (Editor, Christian Register), Albert G. Diefenbach (Religious editor Boston Transcript), Dr. George Sarton (Harvard), Edward Spiegel (Chairman Civil Liberties Comm. of Community Church), Russell Nixon.

Students in Chicago Score Browder Ban

Demonstrate on Campus; to Attend Rally at Ashland Auditorium



EARL BROWDER

By Carl Harris

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, April 7.—Who dictates the policies of the University of Chicago?

That's what thousands of students were asking the school administrators today, after the clamping of a ban against the appearance of Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, who was to speak on the campus next Friday afternoon, April 12.

\$1,000,000 GIFT

The answer to that question, however, came today in the form of an announcement that a gift of \$1,000,000 had been turned over to the university by the estate of Marshall Field, department store mogul.

Meanwhile, students staged a series of effective demonstrations on the campus over the weekend, making it clear that they would not tolerate a blackout of free speech in this "liberal institution."

Preparations were also being made to transport thousands of students to Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren St., where Browder will speak Friday evening.

FIRST APPEARANCE

The Communist leader will make his first appearance in Chicago since the outbreak of the imperialist war in Europe. In the interim, Chicago has rallied to the defense of Browder and other leading Communists who are undergoing legal persecution in the wake of the Washington-Wall St. drive to war.

On the speakers platform with Browder will be state leaders of the Party, many of whom will also make their first public appearance here in many months. State party spokesmen will analyze the results of the state primaries which take place here Tuesday, April 9.

Charges G-Men Want Census As Police List

WASHINGTON, April 7 (UPI)—Sen. Charles W. Tobey, R. N. H., said tonight that he had learned of a plan conceived by the Department of Justice to transform the 1940 census into "the most complete police list in the history of the world."

The plan, according to Tobey, proposed to amend the census law to make confidential data available to G-Men and intelligence officers of the Army and Navy in connection with espionage or other "national defense" matters.

He said he learned that the proposal was submitted to the Budget Bureau for approval but the Census Bureau intervened with a plea that the plan be not recommended to Congress.

"If the Department of Justice were to have its way in having this plan enacted into law, it would mean the creation of a secret police system which, at will, could delve into the private matters of all the men and women in the country," Tobey said. "It would make a mockery of the Bill of Rights and of American liberty."

He said the proposal would give a search warrant to G-Men and to the army and navy departments to

In addition to members of the American Committee, the letter of

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Soviet Karelia Thrives Under Workers Rule

New Railways Being Built, Connecting Main Cities in Soviet Karelian Area; Red Army Turns Over Homes to Returning Inhabitants

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

SUOJARVI, Karelian-Finnish Republic, April 7.—The town of Suojarvi was separated from Soviet Karelia by an impassable forest. Incorporated in the Karelian-Finnish Soviet Republic it has become an important point linking up the country with its new districts.

In a brief period a railway route from Petrozavodsk to Sujarvi has been established, opening up a direct line to Keximio. Sortavala and Viborg. On March 14th, the first train passed here. Construction work began here in January in terrible frosts. Now the railwaymen are clearing the lines, repairing damage, and restoring the railway equipment along the whole line from Suojarvi to Sortavala. In the next few days direct railway communication will be established with the Republic's new towns on the Karelian Isthmus.

Normal life is being established in Sortavala. The town's electric power station is already providing light. The water supply is partly restored and has begun functioning. Bakeries and a dining room has been opened.

A Government Commission of the Karelian-Finnish SSR took over the paper works, the printing and the most important public hearings. A four-story brick school, with all equipment, is splendidly preserved.

With every day the Sortavala population is increasing. Railway workers, telegraph workers, municipal and trade officials are arriving here. A group of the town's Finnish inhabitants have also returned.

The mother and four children had only two beds in the flat and all appeared to be undernourished, the investigators reported.

FATHER FACES DEPORTATION, FAMILY STARVES ON RELIEF

A mother and four youngsters continued their starvation existence on home relief here yesterday in a lower Harlem flat, at 120 East 102nd St., awaiting the outcome of a U. S. government effort to deport the father of the family back to Franco and a firing squad.

The father, 41 year-old Frank Lorman Novarro was arrested a short time ago in Philadelphia when he left a ship on which he had sailed to this country in an effort to reach his family. Novarro worked in the service of the Loyalist government during the Spanish civil war as a dock employee.

Members of the Lower Harlem Section of the Communist Party who heard of the plight of the mother and four children called upon them yesterday and found the family existing under poverty stricken conditions. The smallest of the children, a three-year-old, was ill and in need of medical care.

The mother and four children had only two beds in the flat and all appeared to be undernourished, the investigators reported.

HERE LEGALLY

Novarro came to the United States legally in 1925. In 1929 he married an American citizen born in Puerto Rico. Three of their children were born in the United States and one, the youngest, born in Spain.

In 1932 the Novarro family went to Spain in search for employment. After the Franco revolt broke out Novarro joined the Government Army. In 1937 the American Consul in Spain had Novarro's wife and children transported back to the United States. Novarro could not return because he was not a citizen.

Recently Novarro's wife tried to bring him here but he was denied admission because she was on relief. Last week Novarro secured a job as a member of the crew of the steamship Indauchio. In Port Richmond he left the ship and tried to get to New York to see his wife and family. He was arrested in Philadelphia and was to have been sent back to Spain on March 31 but a petition for a writ of habeas corpus



Mrs. Novarro and her four children.

secured by the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born prevented his return. Bail for Novarro's release has been set at \$1,000. Hearings in the Federal District Court in Philadelphia will be held April 19. Morris Hoffman, a Philadelphia attorney has been retained to represent Novarro in the federal courts.

It is no accident, observers here point out, that the author of the bill comes from the region where the struggle against the sugar interests is sharpest at the moment, and where the sugar imperialists are demanding "protection" against the demands of the agricultural workers.

Move to Ban Philippine Communists

Measure Introduced as Sugar Workers' Strike Grows

MANILA, Philippine Islands (By Mail) (ICN).—The red-baiting Assemblyman Gonzales Sioco from the district of Pampanga Province, has introduced a bill in the Assembly calling for the illegalization of the United Socialist-Communist movement in the Philippines.

This bill which would illegalize any "association organized for the purpose of fomenting class hatred, or inciting the people to commit acts of violence to attain any political, economic or social end, or preaching any doctrines subversive to the government" was introduced at exactly the time when the agrarian workers of Pampanga under the leadership of the Socialists Communists, are engaged in an active struggle against the exploiting sugar interests of Pampanga.

It is no accident, observers here point out, that the author of the bill comes from the region where the struggle against the sugar interests is sharpest at the moment, and where the sugar imperialists are demanding "protection" against the demands of the agricultural workers.

Puppet Gov't Rouses Wide Chinese Ire

Wang Ching-wei Betrayal Brings Condemnation of United Nation; Huge Mass Meetings Score Wang Clique; Army Leaders Firm

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

CHUNGKING, April 7.—Chinese newspapers are filled every day with scores of resolutions condemning the treacherous activity of Wang Ching Wei. Anti-Wang Ching Wei meetings are being held in numerous cities. More than 8,000 people attended a recent meeting in Lanchow who assured the government of China of their support.

In Yenan Province, 1,043 public organizations published an appeal recently directed against the Wang Ching Wei "government." Mass organizations in Changsha, Honan and other cities have declared their loyalty to the Chinese government. Tai Shishen, who left the Wang Ching Wei camp has just published an article in which he cites the betrayal of Wang Ching Wei in his agreement with the Japanese. He writes that the puppet "government" not only recognized Japan's right to keep her troops in China, but even asked Japan to do so in order to retain power.

A group of Chinese army commanders sent a telegram to the Central Government in which they pledged their firm determination to continue the war of resistance against the Japanese.

ARMY LEADERS FIRM

The telegram was signed by 82 commanders of troops operating in South China with General Chang Fukui, 14 commanders of troops operating in Central China with General Shang Cheng, commanders of troops operating in the valley of the Yangtze River with General Li Tsungjen, General Li Wenku, Admiral Shen Hungli and by the chief of the political council, General Chen Cheng.

The chairmen of the Provincial governments in Yunnan, Szechuan and Kiangsu also sent similar telegrams.

On March 22, in the district city of Yuan, the Chinese occupied the city and flung the Japanese back beyond the Wuksao River. Japanese troops retreated in two directions—Anepyu and Silhwaimo. They lost more than 400 men and 23 trucks and were compelled to abandon further attempts at an offensive.

Assuming that at least three officers were killed in the Navarra torpedoing in addition to the nine crewmen, the total of Norwegian seamen killed in the sea warfare to date was 404.

The Navarra was the first merchant vessel torpedoed since the Norwegian Comets on March 26, and the first merchant vessel sunk since the Norwegian Burgo, which struck a mine while in convoy on March 26, as far as is known.

BERLIN, April 7 (UP).—German officials tonight refused to comment on the reported U-boat torpedoing of the Norwegian ship Navarra, saying that "until our own report arrives we cannot comment."

Thomas Nominated

WASHINGTON, April 7 (UP).—The Socialist Party tonight for the fourth time nominated Norman Thomas, 55-year-old former Presbyterian minister of New York, to head its presidential ticket in the November elections.

Charges G-Men Want Census As Police List

(Continued from Page 1)

enable them to pry into the private information given to the Census Bureau by an unsuspecting people.

On hearing of the plan, Tobey said he checked it with "top men" of the Department of Justice who denied knowledge of it. A "lesser light" admitted, according to Tobey, that the proposal had passed over his desk and that it was supposed to be confidential.

The Senator said he sought to verify his information at the Budget Bureau but was told that memoranda from the Department of Justice are confidential. Later, he declared that the office of Attorney General Robert H. Jackson confirmed the legislation had been drafted and sent to the Budget Bureau.

"Since it was obvious that such a plan made known to the people during the dispute over the census in the Senate would never be tolerated" by the people and would jeopardize the carrying out of the questions, the Census Bureau stopped the bureau of the budget from going farther with the bill," Tobey said.

"But the important consideration is that the Department of Justice has asked for the legislation. When the census inquisition has been completed we may well expect the administration to exert its efforts for this new power."



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DAILY WORKER
50 East 13th Street
New York, N. Y.

Brass Hats Plan M-Day Union-Busting Program

(Continued from Page 1)

Labor Board later found the grievances of the union justified and handed down a decision against the Electric Boat Company.

But while the strike was in progress, the Navy Department awarded the concern contracts for two submarines—sort of an official reward for strikebreaking.

GETS \$26,000,000 CONTRACT

Then there is the Fore River Shipbuilding Plant of Bethlehem Steel which has contracts with the government, mostly with the Navy Department, totalling no less than \$125,000,000.

On Feb. 10, the Labor Board found the company guilty of unfair labor practices against the Marine and Shipbuilding Union.

After the Labor Board announced its decision, the Navy handed the company a premium for anti-union activity in the form of contracts for two cruisers at \$15,000,000 each.

Official rewards for strikebreaking companies have, of course, not been restricted to the shipbuilding industry.

The two most important anti-labor corporations in the steel industry are Republic Steel and Bethlehem Steel. These two companies were the backbone of resistance to the Steel Workers Organizing Committee during the Little Steel strike of 1937, and it was at the plant of Republic Steel in Chicago that ten strikers were killed in the Memorial Day massacre.

But these companies are precisely the ones which have been picked out by the War and Navy Departments for the biggest steel and armaments contracts in the business.

Companies which have recognized the SWOC by no means received anything like the same kind of consideration from the government. Again there has been a substantial premium for union-busting.

ATTACK CONDITIONS

With fine impartiality, the brass hats have undermined working conditions in industries organized by the AFL, as well as by the CIO.

In 1937 the administration of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act in the Labor Department fixed 67¢ cents per hour as the minimum wage in the hat and cap industry for firms with government contracts.

The big shot in the War and Navy Departments apparently thought long and hard for a way of getting around this minimum wage, and they finally found one. The Walsh-Healey Act applies only to contracts for \$10,000 and over.

As Paul Scharrenberg, legislative representative of the AFL, put in testimony before the House Judiciary Committee:

"From that moment the Army and Navy established the procedure of giving out orders which permit the lowest bid to fall just short of the \$10,000."

Between Aug. 20, 1937, and April 12, 1939, the Army and Navy made 14 contracts ranging between \$9,000 and \$10,000. Two of these contracts were for \$9,000.

The implication is clear. The Army and the Navy were conspiring with anti-union manufacturers to perpetuate sweatshop conditions in the hat and cap industry.

Labor Hits Racket

To stop the persistent union-busting and undermining of working conditions by the War and Navy Departments, both the CIO and the AFL have strongly backed a series of amendments to the Walsh-Healey Act.

These amendments are intended to make the Act apply to contracts over \$2,000 and thus end the racket of \$9,000 to \$10,000 contracts below

JOHNNY GOT HIS GUN

By DALTON TRUMBO

CHAPTER XI—Continued

It took a long time to make his mind stick on the idea long enough to figure out this formula because he wasn't used to thinking but in the end he thought it through and started putting it into effect. The instant the purse left him he began to count. He counted to sixty which meant a minute as nearly as he would ever be able to figure it. Then in one side of his mind he checked up the minute he had measured and began counting from one to sixty again. The first time he tried it he got up to eleven minutes before his mind slipped off the track and his figures were lost. It happened like this. He was counting along on the seconds when all of sudden he thought maybe you're counting too fast and then he thought remember it seems to take a sprinter an awful long time to run a hundred yards and when he got back to the counting he realized that he had lost a lot of minutes in thinking and so even though he had broken a record he was no farther along than when the idea of time first entered his mind.

On that day he realized he was tackling the thing from the wrong angle because to figure it out he would have to stay awake for twenty-four hours in a stretch counting steadily all the time without making a mistake. In the first place it was almost impossible for a normal person to stay awake counting that long much less a guy whose body was two-thirds asleep to begin with. And in the second place he couldn't help making a mistake because he couldn't keep the minute figures separate in his mind from the second figures. He would

SYNOPSIS

They had tapped young Joe Bonham on the shoulder and had said come on, bud, you've got to go and fight for democracy, for honor, for liberty, for decency, for womanhood, and Joe Bonham hadn't stopped to ask what the words meant, he just went. Now he lay on a hospital cot with his arms and legs and his face blown away, nothing left of him but a mind shrouded in perpetual darkness and cut off from the world forever. He was the nearest thing to a dead man on earth, and now he thought it all out and he knew that the little guys who traded their lives for hollow words without asking questions, without knowing what they were getting out of it, were fools. Nothing was more important to all the little guys than their lives. They were no good dead, and Joe Bonham knew it now. And all the speculators who shouted for blood, who mouthed the high-sounding words, they were all jakes and liars. Joe Bonham knew that now. After he figured that out and got it set in his mind, he went on because when you've got nothing but a mind you've got to have something to think about. He went through the multiplication table and prayers he had known and the plots of books he had read and the names of all the planets and then, hell, he realized that he had never learned anything worth remembering. All he could remember was his own life, and that was bad, but then his mind set on a problem that was all-important, the problem of time. When you lose time you're out of the world forever, and so he lay trying to figure out some formula by which he could figure out the exact passage of time and thereby have a link with the world of the living again.

be counting along on the second when all of a sudden he would get panicky and think how many minutes was it? I had? And even though he was almost positive it was twenty-two or thirty-seven or whatever it was the tinge of doubt that had first caused him to ask the question hung on and then he was sure he was wrong and by that time he had lost count. He never succeeded in counting the time from one visit to the next but he began to realize that even if he did he would then have to keep three sets of figures the seconds and minutes and the count of the nurse's visits until twenty-four hours were completed. Then he would have to stop sometimes to reduce the minutes to hours because when the minute figures got too high he wouldn't be able to remember them at all. So with the hours he would have a fourth set of figures. In counting just the seconds and minutes which was as far as he ever got he tried to pretend that they were actual figures that he could see on a blackboard. He pretended he was in a room with a blackboard on the right side and another on the left. He would keep the minutes on the left hand blackboard and then they would be there when he needed to add another to them. But it didn't work. He couldn't remember. Each time he failed he could feel chocking

gasp in his chest and stomach and he knew that he was crying.

He decided to forget all about the counting and to check up on simpler things. It didn't take long to discover that he had a bowel movement about once in every three visits from the nurse although sometimes it took four visits. But that didn't tell him anything. He remembered that doctors used to say twice a day was healthy but the people doctors were talking about had normal food and they ate it with their mouths and swallowed it with their throats. The stuff he was fed might give him a much higher average than ordinary people. Then again just lying in his bed from one year to the next he might not need much food and so his score might be much less than ordinary people. He also discovered that his bath and change of bed clothes came about once in every twelve visits. It was thirteen once and another time only ten so he couldn't count on it absolutely but it was at least a figure. He was a little surprised that where he had first thought of seconds and minutes he was now thinking of days and even series of days. That was how he got on the right track.

It came to him while he was lying and feeling with the skin of his neck the line that the covers made at his throat. He got to imagining them a mountain range snuggling down against his throat. He had one or two strangling dreams from them but he kept on thinking. He got to thinking that the only part of him that wasn't covered up that was free that was just as it

CIO Auto Workers Here Condemn War At 'Peace Day' Rally

Petition Roosevelt to 'Keep Out of Foreign Entanglements' and Tackle Vital Social Problems at Home

United Auto Workers Local 259, CIO, at a meeting of 350 members at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th Street, unanimously voted a Peace Day resolution to "do everything in our power to resist all efforts to drag us into this European war." The meeting was held last Friday night.

The UAW local, comprising mechanics, servicemen, painters, metal men and other auto industry workers in New York City, petitioned President Roosevelt "to keep out of foreign entanglements and instead concern himself with domestic problems facing our country, such as unemployment," says Miltintry, usatni etacinc.

The present European war was called "an imperialistic war being fought for spoils, while the sufferers, as usual, are the peoples of the countries involved."

"This European war," the resolution continued, "is casting ominous shadows over the United States and these shadows threaten our economic security and civil liberties, and our familiar enemy, big business, with the blessing of the Administration, is already at work trying to involve us in this war."

The resolution repeated CIO President John L. Lewis' declaration that "we want no part of this war. "We want the right to work and live and not the honor of dying by bayonet or poison gas," the resolution.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, April 7.—More than 1,500 trade unionists and progressives gathered in Ashland Auditorium here last night following a huge Peace Day motorcade demanded in a unanimous resolution that President Roosevelt "pledge now to keep America out of war and resolve to make war on unemployement."

The enthusiastic peace rally was keynoted by Jack Fishbein, chairman of the Chicago Youth Congress, who declared that "the fight for peace is the fight for jobs and democracy on another front." Hedley Stone, national officer of the National Maritime Union, who substituted for Joseph Curran, president of the NMU, scored the action of Roosevelt as "an inane effort to frustrate Peace Day."

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CINCINNATI, April 7.—Rep. John M. Coffey told a big audience in Emery auditorium gathered for a Peace Day rally Friday night that "the defense of peace is the highest form of patriotism."

He denounced patriots who attacked the rally and branded it "subversive," and who also had been able to prevent Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, from holding a meeting here last September.

The rally was sponsored by the Cincinnati Peace League, the CIO Industrial Union Council and locals of the Brewery Workers Union, American Federation of Teachers, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Church League for Industrial Democracy and the

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12TH, 228 W. 1-2 rooms, newly furnished; tiled bath; complete kitchen; telephone service. \$10-14 weekly.

(Brooklyn)

APARTMENTS TO SHARE (Brooklyn)

YOUNG lady share charming 3 room conveniences subway, reasonable. BE 6-8652.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT (Manhattan)

HAMILTON PLACE 94 (Apt. 3A) (14th St.). Attractive, congenial, reasonable ED. 4-0466.

2ED AVE. 145 (Apt. 20). Clean, sunny, private entrance, kitchen privileges, reasonable.

12TH, 210 E. (Apt. 8). Large, neat, kitchen privileges; suitable two; call evenings.

2TH, 102 E. Attractive, sunny studio, windows overlooking park, telephone elevator. \$8.00 up. Farkas.

TRAVEL

SHARE expense trips to South, West and Mexico. Passengers, Motorists, register: American Travel Club, 147 West 43rd St. Longacre 8-2763.

Trout Season Opens



With a marked calendar and a funny beauty from the New York State Hatchery at Cold Spring Harbor, L. L. Marjorie Mallines reminds fishermen that the trout season is open. What a catch!

Union Pact Ratified in Linen Supply Industry

Five Thousand Workers Get Wage Increases, Reduction in Hours and Guarantee of Minimum Annual Wage

A union agreement, covering 5,000 workers employed in the linen supply industry, providing for a reduction in hours and a number of wage increases, was overwhelmingly ratified yesterday by members of Local 331, Laundry Workers' Joint Board, affiliated with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

The agreement, which affects laundry supply plants servicing hotels, hospitals, offices, restaurants and other businesses, will run for two years. In line with the agreement in the family division of the laundry industry, the five-day week went into effect yesterday in the linen supply section as well. Exceptions, in emergency situations, may be provided.

According to Hyman Blumberg, manager, Laundry Workers' Joint Board, the linen supply agreement provides for wage increases for drivers and drivers' helpers ranging from \$1 to \$2.50 per week.

The new scales for drivers range from \$32.50 to \$36.50 per week, and for helpers from \$25 to \$26 per week.

The agreement reduces hours for female employees from 45 to 44 per week; for inside male employees from 48 to 46 per week; for linen drivers and helpers from 55 to 53 hours per week, and for office towel drivers and helpers from 50 to 48 hours per week.

All regular inside workers are guaranteed a minimum of \$15 weekly for 11 months a year, regardless of the number of hours worked per week.

In the budget which President Roosevelt submitted to Congress on Jan. 4 of this year he proposed a cut of \$60,000,000 in the appropriation for the CCC and a cut of \$15,000,000 for the National Youth Administration. Only the energetic mass protest of the nation's youth typified by the militant American Youth Congress held in Washington last February forced Congress to restore the cuts and appropriate the full amount.

In a message read by CCC Director James J. McEntee during a radio address commemorating the seventh anniversary of the corps, the Chief Executive noted that more than 2,400,000 young men have been enrolled in 4,000 camps.

Closed Shop Won After 6-Hour Strike

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PERU, Ind., April 7.—A contract was signed here today between Local 310 of the United Furniture Workers of America and the Lee Furniture Co. granting a closed shop, a minimum raise of five cents an hour and seniority rights.

Fire Hits Newport

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7 (UPI)—The business section of Newport was threatened for a time early today by a fire which destroyed a large three-story storage house on Sherman wharf and two small dwelling houses.

"Employer agents in Congress are always voicing fears and threats about union organization," Keefe said. "We shall have more such exchanges—O I miss my guess."

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Rail Consolidation Hits 400,000 Jobs

'Omnibus Bill' Would Doom 25 Per Cent of Rail-way Labor; Harrington Amendment to Protect Workers Must Be Supported

The fate of two to four hundred thousand rail workers and their families hangs in the balance as the adjournment of the present session of the United States Congress draws near. The elimination of 200,000 to 400,000 jobs in the railroad industry alone, not to mention the disastrous effect upon other industries and small business in communities throughout the nation, depends upon the outcome of the deliberations of the Senate and House Joint Conference Committee. This committee has before it the Wheeler-Lea Transportation Bill (S2009), also known as the "Omnibus Transportation Bill."

The Bill as passed by the Senate and amended by the House has been before the conferees since the end of the last session of Congress. What has transpired behind the closed doors of the conference rooms is still a mystery to the rail workers, whose very lives may well depend on the committee's recommendations to Congress.

LAST MINUTE RUSH

There is also the grave danger that the workers may be kept in the dark about the deliberations of the Congressional Conference Committee until Congress is about to adjourn and then the bill rushed through in the usual last-minute stampede for adjournment.

The treacherous consolidation features of the bill spell doom to more than 25 per cent of the rail workers of the land. It is the contention of organized labor that the only gratifying feature of this bill is the amendment introduced by Congressman Vincent F. Harrington, Iowa, and adopted by the Committee of the Whole, U. S. House of Representatives, July 24, 1939, and passed by the House on July 26, 1939.

The amendment states: "Provided, however, that no such transaction (consolidation, merger, purchase, lease, operating contract, or acquisition of control) shall be approved by the Commission if such transaction will result in unemployment or displacement of employees of the carrier or carriers, or in the impairment of existing employment rights of said employees."

Speaking in the House of Representatives in behalf of his amendment Mr. Harrington declared in part: Mr. Chairman, the purpose of my amendment is to safeguard rail-way labor. . . . This bill is essentially in the interest of railroad carriers, the stronger railroad carriers, and the principal benefit accruing to the public therefrom, come from the saving in operating costs that may be realized therefrom. To take away all opportunity to realize such savings is to destroy all incentive toward unifications and remove the principal advantage that can accrue to the public therefrom."

Commenting on this statement A. F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, declared in the March issue of their official publication:

"What Mr. Fletcher really declares is that to deprive the bankers of all opportunity to take it out of the hides of railroad labor is to 'destroy all incentive toward unifications.' Enough said. That should convince every railroad worker in America, every small business man and every fairminded citizen in our nation to put forth every effort to persuade their Senators and Congressmen to vote down the Omnibus Transportation Bill if it does not contain the Harrington Amendment. We must give the bankers an incentive to eliminate the million dollars a day waste in the railroad industry and we can never do that so long as we encourage them to do that we can imagine the conditions bound to prevail in hundreds of communities denied rail service because the big-banker owners and controllers of railroads thought their profits could be greater with the consolidations and mergers permitted and even encouraged in the committee's substitute bill."

WARN'S OF RESULTS

Speaking in support of the amendment at the same session of the House, Congressman Lee Geyer of California, among other things, declared: "Consolidations and mergers of railroads s of benefit only to the already over-rich big bankers and security holders, and certainly can never be of benefit to railroad employees. Consolidations and mergers will mean abandonment of terminals, shops, and tracks; not only will the employees lose their jobs, but businessmen will lose their patronage, communities will be deprived of railroad service—can you imagine the conditions bound to prevail in hundreds of communities denied rail service because the big-banker owners and controllers of railroads thought their profits could be greater with the consolidations and mergers permitted and even encouraged in the committee's substitute bill?"

Also speaking in support of the amendment Congressman Warren declared in part: "Let any member of the House point to one single, solitary provision in this bill in behalf of the railroad employees of this country. Forever there is hanging over them the specter of unemployment."

Congressman Warren further stated: "The amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Harrington) would protect them and would write into this law the protection that every railroad man in the country, regardless of what brotherhood he belongs to, deserves."

"It was just a short while ago that Mr. Daniel Willard said: Eighty per cent of the savings effected by consolidations would be taken out of the pockets of railroad workers."

\$1,000,000 WASTE A DAY

Dealing with this question in a discussion in the House on February 20, 1940, Congressman John G. Alexander of Minnesota observed: "One of our leading Senators, and a great expert on the railroad subject, in speaking regarding the transportation bill the other day, said that there was \$1,000,000 of waste committed per day by the railroads, which amounts to \$365,000,000 of waste every year, which could and should be stopped and thus eliminate the necessity for putting the cost of consolidations onto the railroad employees."

From the extension of remarks of Honorable C. Arthur Anderson of Missouri, in the House of Represen-

Jersey LNPL Tells FDR to Stay Out of War

Parley Backs Job Act, Demands Stronger Labor Board

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEWARK, N. J., April 7.—President Roosevelt was told to keep America out of war at the annual convention of Labor's Non-Partisan League of New Jersey at Continental Auditorium last night.

The convention also declared its opposition to loans to belligerent powers and opposed the sale of war supplies abroad in a special peace resolution.

A third term for Roosevelt resolution caused the stormiest session that the New Jersey League has ever seen. After two hours of exciting debate, the resolution was finally passed by a third term bloc composed largely of needle trades and textile delegates.

Almost all the workers outside of the needle trades and textile bloc, and a minority inside that bloc, opposed the third term move.

CIO leaders, such as William J. Carney, president of the State Industrial Council; Leonard Goldsmith, executive secretary and Neil Brandt, international representative of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers and secretary of the state LNPL, and President Dempsey of the big shipyard union local at Kearny, N. J., led the fight against the third term resolution.

In an anti-third term amendment to the Roosevelt resolution Brand pointed out Roosevelt's drastic cuts in the budget at the expense of the workers and farmers and emphasized the error of endorsing the President without guarantees as to his future course of action.

ASK QUESTIONS OF FDR

Goldsmit, summing up, said:

"The organized workers originated the New Deal. John L. Lewis, chairman of Labor's Non-Partisan League, the real leader of the American people, led the fight for the political and economic victories that followed."

Michael Widman, national representative of the CIO stressed also the workers' opposition to foreign wars.

"Let's stay at home and take care of our problems in the United States," he said.

Long applause followed. He continued: "No American believes the last 'war for democracy' was a good job."

Branches which have used similar leaflets have distributed them to carefully prepared lists of neighborhood people—petition signers, progressive voters, etc. They have reported good results.

FOUR ARTICLES ABOUT STALIN

By William Weinstein

Four articles of major importance on Stalin and one on Anglo-American contradictions in the Second Imperialist War give the latest issue of *The Communist International* magazine (No. 1 of the year 1940) unusual significance.

A single article by any of the great Bolshevik fighters would be sufficient to distinguish the issue, but when George Dimitroff, D. Z. Manuilsky, Dolores Ibarruri (La Pasionaria) jointly appear, it is an extraordinary event. The occasion is the sixtieth birthday of Joseph Stalin, which serves as a welcome opportunity to portray the exemplary features which compose Stalin's life and work, and once again to teach the advanced working class and particularly the Communists, the lessons of Stalin's immortal deeds. Although comprising only 42 pages of the magazine, these articles about Stalin embrace such considerable wealth of thought and material that it is extremely difficult in the brief space of a review to do them justice.

DIMITROFF ON STALIN

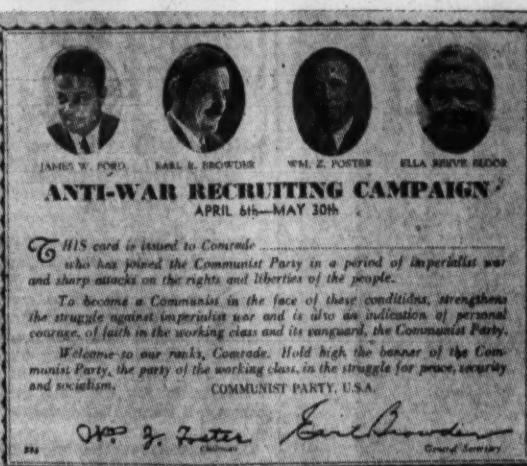
In his simple, clear and forceful style, Comrade Dimitroff, writing on "Stalin and the World Proletariat," sets forth as the first lesson we learn from Comrade Stalin "the exclusive importance of revolutionary theory in the struggle for the liberation of the working class."

Dimitroff cites as an example of the importance which Stalin attached to theory, his contribution to the History of the Communist Party Soviet Union (B). He writes:

"Despite his tremendous preoccupation with the work of guiding the Socialist State, Comrade Stalin worked on the compilation of the HISTORY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY SOVIET UNION (B) and wrote for it the section on dialectical and historical materialism which represents the summit of Marxist philosophical science."

With an eye to the gross distortions of Marxism by the bourgeoisie and their henchmen, Dimitroff dwells on the creative nature of Stalin's Marxist work. He emphasizes the proposition that the theory of Marxism-Leninism is not a collection of abstract dogmas but a living guide to action. He thus warns against the tricksters of Social-Democracy who nowadays by means of some craftily selected quotations and maxims of Marx try to screen their support of the imperialists and imperialist war. These servants of the bourgeoisie quote the dead letter of Marxism but they are incapable of applying its living revolutionary spirit which

Card for New Recruits



Facsimile shown above is a certificate being issued to new recruits to the Communist Party. It bears the pictures of (l. to r.) James W. Ford, Earl Browder, W. Z. Foster and "Mother" Ella Reeve Bloor.

Daily Worker Can Be Sold at All Affairs

Circulation Department Tells How to Boost Sales; Offers Attractive Leaflet to Aid in Canvassing

IT STILL HAPPENS! Many open meetings, forums, dances, etc., called by the Communist Party, are being held throughout the city — without any preparations being made to have the Daily or Sunday Worker on hand. Yet it is at just such affairs as these that we reach people who are next in line to become new readers.

Experience proves that it is possible to sell the Daily Worker of the same day to new readers at forums and open meetings. Sections must take full responsibility to see that all such functions are covered with the paper. It is not a question of 500 or 1,000 papers. If we succeed in organizing the sale of only 20 papers to 20 new readers, it is worth the effort—and more leaflets.

Whether or not we prepare such a leaflet depends on the willingness of the sections to buy them at cost. To date we have received orders for only 4,000. Section or branch Daily Worker Directors are asked to let us know whether they would like to have a supply of such leaflets.

Sunday, April 28th—News of the National Negro Congress featured in the Sunday Worker.

Wednesday, May 1st—the annual May Day Edition.

Fire Sweeps Village

QUEBEC CITY, April 7 (UPI)—Fed by a strong northwest wind, fire swept the village of St. Fabien early today, destroyed 18 dwellings and left 125 persons homeless.

Branches which have used similar leaflets have distributed them to carefully prepared lists of neighborhood people—petition signers, progressive voters, etc. They have reported good results.

Get the "Browder Library" for your own collection. See that it reaches the homes of your friends!

Spirited Peace Rallies Held Over Nation

Labor Demonstrates Its Determination to Keep U. S. Out of War

(Continued from Page 1)

of the CIO and Youth on the war and received the most enthusiastic response of the evening. Cadmen flayed Smith, the Dies Committee, and showed how the youth demonstration in February resulted in the restoration of CCC and NYA cuts. Cadmen warned against any passive attitude toward the attacks on Communists as the first step in the violation of the civil rights of all, citing France and Canada as examples.

The Dies Committee, while attacking the Communist Party is also attacking the CIO, the AVC and all labor and progressive organizations.

Sherman Dalrymple, president URWA, also addressed the audience briefly.

LOS ANGELES Calif., April 7.—Eight thousand persons last night fought a first round fight for peace at "America Declares Peace" mass meeting in Olympic Auditorium scene of many championship boxing matches.

Led by Herbert Biberman, movie director, they took the following pledge written by Dalton Trumbo author of "Johnny Got His Gun":

"We are Americans. We are the humble subjects of an all powerful government. We are the people. We are the sovereign citizens of the United States of America. We are the government. We do not beg for peace like slaves. We do not plead for it like serfs. We command it." Their 8,000 voices roared one unanimous "Aye" to a resolution read by Lieutenant Governor Eliot E. Patterson.

Joint sponsors of the meeting were the Los Angeles CIO Industrial Union Council, District 4 of the Maritime Federation of The Pacific, The California Youth Legislature and the Hollywood Peace Council.

Master of ceremonies Loren Raker, actor, acted as interlocutor for a skit written by Mike Blankfort, Fred Renaldo and Robert Lee. In "Living Newspaper" style, the skit delved back into the 1914-1917 days when America was deluded into war by big business and servile politicians raising cries of "poor little Belgium" and "The world must be made safe for democracy."

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Contempt Citations Against Communists Hit as Indefensible

Dies Assailed for Demanding Membership Lists of C. P.—Los Angeles and Phila. Rallies Hit Raids

Maintaining that a political party has the right to protect its members from public "exposure to contempt, prejudice or antagonism," the American Civil Liberties Union yesterday assailed the action of the Dies Committee in ordering Communist Party officials to produce membership lists. The Union announced it would resist in the courts the citations for contempt against Communist officials for refusing to supply the lists to the Dies Committee.

The ACLU's Baltimore branch, it was revealed, has already come to the aid of the local secretary of the Communist Party, who was cited for contempt. In Philadelphia, the Union's committee is helping to resist the seizure and publication of Communist Party membership lists in that city.

INDEFENSIBLE PROCEDURE

Amplifying the Union's statement on the issues, Roger N. Baldwin, ACLU director, said last night:

"We defy Mr. Dies or anyone else to give one single reason for requiring the membership lists of the Communist Party or any other organization under authority of the resolution creating the Dies Committee. The whole procedure is indefensible from any point of view and entirely irrelevant to any proposal for federal legislation."

The position taken by the Union's board of directors is that while a committee of Congress may justifiably demand a list of an organization's contributors to lobbying activities or political campaign funds, no Congressional committee has a right to inquire into the membership of organizations "unless the fact of membership is pertinent to the object of the inquiry."

"But it is quite a different matter to require the production of membership lists or identification of members in the field of political opinion," the Union contends. "The Communist Party is legally on the ballot in most states of the Union. A political party, like any voluntary organization, has the right to protect its members from public exposure to contempt, prejudice or antagonism. It seems to us that prejudice against Communists, and the consequent loss of jobs, justifies the Communist Party in not yielding to a congressional committee the names of its members."

Under the authority given by the House, according to the ACLU, the Dies Committee may properly inquire as to the number of members of an organization, but not as to the names.

WILL ASSIST THOSE CITED

"A distinction must be drawn between lists of members and the names of responsible officials. Any organization properly under inquiry owes to the public the obligation of stating the names of its officers, its financial accounts, its object, and its methods. Such information may be required by a committee of Congress when pertinent to the objects of an investigation. As an example of the line to be drawn, we cite the case of the American League for Peace and Democracy, in which it was clear that the Dies Committee was within its powers in requesting information as to the personnel, objects, and methods of that organization. But the Committee went far beyond its legitimate purposes in seizing and publishing lists of members, contributors, and even mailing list of that organization."

Among those the Union will assist are James H. Dolsen, secretary of the Communist Party in Pittsburgh, whose citation for contempt has gone to the U. S. Court in the District of Columbia; Albert E. Blumberg, secretary of the Communist Party in Maryland; George Powers, secretary in Western Pennsylvania; and others, such as Patrick O'Dea, head of the Young Communist League of Massachusetts, who will probably be cited for contempt.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, April 7.—Calling upon the people of Los Angeles to turn out in full force to stop the current drive toward war in America as reflected in the present attack on civil liberties, the Schneider-Darcy Defense Committee asked Angelenos to attend the committee's mass meeting to defend the Bill of Rights, in the Embassy Auditorium here Tuesday evening, April 9th.

The statement of the Defense Committee came on the heels of a parade by the Ku Klux Klan in hood and gown through downtown Los Angeles, during which a Klan leaflet calling for the outlawing of the Communist Party was distributed.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—One thousand Philadelphians at a mass meeting in Town Hall to observe Tolerance Week cheered and applauded Philadelphia Congressman McGranery when he scored the Dies Committee raid in Philadelphia and declared:

"Thank God, we have in Eastern Pennsylvania a Judge Welsh with the integrity and courage to tell

Guild Wins Associated Press Contract



SIGNING A BIG WIRE SERVICE—The American Newspaper Guild (CIO) gets its first Associated Press contract, covering the big New York bureau. Seated: New York Organizer Jack Ryan, ANG Vice President; Morris Watson, AP Editor; Byron Price and Claude Jagger, representing the management. Standing are Guild officials: John Albert, Henry Paynter, George Wells and William Walton.

Chicago Unions Prepare For Huge May Day Rally

CIO and AFL Unions Meet in Conference to Set Stage for 'Biggest in History of Chicago'

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, April 7.—Rapidly-moving plans for "the biggest May Day celebration in the history of Chicago"—the birthplace, in 1866, of May Days—are placing in sharper focus here current threats to civil liberties, the danger of American involvement in the imperialist war, and the government "anti-trust" drive against trade unions.

Under the provisional chairmanship of Abe Feinglass, manager of the Chicago Fur Workers Union, past chairman of previous May Days, represented from AFL and CIO trade unions and progressive organizations met last Saturday to map plans "for a huge rally to demonstrate to the reactionaries that the American people want peace and security and that they mean to have it."

"Today, more than ever, the people must demonstrate their international solidarity for peace," said Feinglass. "We in the United States must raise our voices in the call for peace and no involvement in Europe's Imperialist War."

Finance, publicity, and permit committees drawing from the broad representation present were set up at the meeting.

CONFERENCE CALLED

The call to the United May Day conference, to be held April 15, declared "May 1st, 1940 finds the laboring people throughout the land hard-pressed, but determined to beat back the blows of their enemies."

"Members of the committee indicated," Mr. Seldes said, "that they felt strongly that the arrests were made in violation of the constitutional right to picket, that the judge before whom seventeen of the cases have so far been tried, Magistrate Leonard McGee, was prejudiced and unjust, and that the sentences he set were unusually and unjustifiedly heavy."

"The committee has arranged for appeals and is certain that the record will justify new trials. We appeal for public support in our protest against this violation of American justice."

Members of the committee include Martha Dodd, daughter of the former Ambassador to Germany; Herman Shunlin, theatrical producer; Isabel Walker Soule, journalist; Morris Watson, chairman of the Progressive Committee of the American Labor Party; Shaequa S. O'Shea, writer; Vincent Sheean, writer; Arthur Kober, playwright; and David McElroy White of the Veterans of the Lincoln Brigade.

BACKS ANTI-LYNCH BILL

ALBANY, N. Y., April 7.—A resolution memorizing Congress to pass the Federal Anti-Lynching bill was passed by the New York Legislature here on the closing day of the session.

Police Attack Pickets Here, Arrest Three

Union Leaders Charge Provocations by Co. Scabs

The three-day-old strike of venetian blind workers was marked yesterday by a brutal attack of police upon pickets at the Modern Venetian Blind Company, 135 Plymouth St., Brooklyn, and the arrest of three pickets.

The strike, conducted by Local 45 B, the Curtains, Draper and Venetian Blind Workers Union, of the United Furniture Workers of America, CIO, was called when the employers of five Venetian Blind companies refused to accede to a \$1 a week wage increase. Venetian blind workers have been getting only 40 cents an hour.

Those arrested yesterday included Paul Green, business manager of Local 45 B, Max Lerman, and Murray Lewis.

Union leaders declared that the arrests on the picket line yesterday followed a fight caused by the provocation of scabs attempting to break the strike.

CIO Furniture Unions Win New Contracts

Three reed furniture shops, City Reed & Rattan Mfg. Inc., 421 W. 28th St., N. Y.C., Grand Central Wicker Mfg. Co., 301 E. 22nd St., N.Y.C., and F. Debaki, Inc., 45 University Place, N.Y.C., have renewed agreements with Furniture Union Local 76-B and granted an increase of 10 per cent in wages and all other demands the union announced.

"To do this they have drawn up a blue print for smashing the labor unions—a program aimed at curtailing civil liberties and curbing the rights of the foreign-born—a plan for the creation of war hysteria at home."

The labor movement of America is not being deceived by the war makers of today. The people have learned many lessons from the World War of 1914. They are weary of these new calls for war. But they are alert to the call for peace and for jobs, to the call for war against unemployment and poverty at home.

TRIBUTE TO MARTYRS

"On May 1, 1940 Chicago labor will carry forward the mantle of the Haymarket martyrs and raise its voice against the war drive on the trade unions and civil liberties in general. It will join with every progressive section of the people to organize the unorganized, enact more adequate relief legislation, pass the anti-lynch bill, abolish the poll tax, defeat the anti-alien bills, find work for America's youth and security for the aged."

The strike which was declared in the Imperial Reed & Fibre Company, 50 Central Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., a shop in the same trade, seven weeks ago, is still going strong and the shop is 100 per cent solid.

Two shops, Bieleck Bros. Inc., 214 E. 53rd St., N.Y.C., and Willow Art & Reed Works, 116 Greenpoint Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., refused to grant all the demands of the workers. They were declared on strike and the workers walked out.

The strike which was declared in the Imperial Reed & Fibre Company, 50 Central Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., a shop in the same trade, seven weeks ago, is still going strong and the shop is 100 per cent solid.

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MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1940

Jobs and Relief for The Twelve Million

"ALL BIG FUNDS FOR WAR—HUNGER FOR THE PEOPLE."

Such is the title which could well be placed on the report of Col. F. C. Harrington, national WPA administrator, to the House Deficiency Appropriations Sub-Committee on Thursday.

It could also be sub-titled "A CONFESION BY THE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION."

The White House is well advised that there is a spurt upward in the number of the unemployed. On the President's desk there has been placed a government estimate that at least 10,500,000 men and women are out of work. The American Federation of Labor agrees with that figure. The Congress of Industrial Organizations says the total is actually 12,000,000.

And yet, the White House—through the reduced appropriation which Roosevelt recommended for this year—is now bringing about the firing of 700,000 WPA workers by June 30. These firings are now going on—adding to the misery of the jobless.

Such a procedure is encouraging every reactionary governor and every peanut politician to press for a cutting of the state relief budgets below any semblance of decency. In the big State of Illinois, for example, the Roosevelt lead has caused the weak Governor Horner callously to put off the calling of a special relief session of the legislature—despite the urgent requests of this socially conscious group in that commonwealth.

Now comes Col. Harrington to admit to the House sub-committee that the outlook for re-employment of large numbers by private industry is "unfavorable."

Harrington carefully avoids to tell why this is the case. But we can tell it. Through speed-ups and unwarranted layoffs, the Big Business interests are deliberately mounting up the number of the American jobless.

What will be done with these millions of unemployed Americans—whom the White House through Harrington admits Big Business will not employ?

"Let 'em starve!" replies the Roosevelt spokesman in effect. For the WPA administrator joins in recommending a FURTHER CUT in the allotments for WPA in 1941.

Under this reduction of \$492,000,000 over this year's too-meager appropriation, the Workers Alliance estimates that another 600,000 will be laid off early next year, in addition to the 700,000 being fired now.

The American people, it is obvious, can not let the matter stand at this wretched pass. They can insist that unemployment be curbed through shorter hours for those employed and by an ending of the maddening speed-up.

They can hammer Congress for the erasure of the Woodrum provisions, under which only so much money can be spent per month, no matter how many Americans are starving. They can also do much more for the passage of the Workers Alliance measure—the American Standards Work and Assistance Bill, HR 8615.

Thursday's hard-boiled confession by the White House can stir us all into activity.

Injustice to the Consulate Pickets

To stand for democracy is a highly reprehensible custom in the eyes of the courts and Republican-Democratic henchmen nowadays.

In the cases involving the picketing before the French consulate, Magistrate Leonard McGee has acted more like a prosecutor than a jurist. In violation of all law or precedent, he has ordered the fingerprinting of the men and women who protested the French government's harsh order against the Loyalist refugees.

The severity of the workhouse sentences imposed by McGee justify the request made by Ernest Hemingway, Martha Dodd and other well-known citizens that another magistrate be appointed to hear the remaining cases.

Not to be outdone, Thomas E. Dewey has hustled his homicide expert into the affair—furnishing the unusual spectacle of the District Attorney's office meddling in magistrate court trials.

The Republican presidential aspirant has given other proofs of his ambition to out-Dies Dies. The memory of the Abolitionists (who were persecuted by the Slave Power as the champions of the Loyalists) are persecuted by the office boys of Monopoly.

ries up to label such antics for what they are: a defiance of those civil liberties for which Abraham Lincoln stood.

This union of a leading representative

of that party which falsely uses the name of Lincoln with the Southern Democratic Bourbon Dies is a further testimony to the union of these two parties in common servility to Wall Street.

How the Soviet Union Balances Its Budget

The budget adoption in the Soviet Union is something worth watching. Every American can learn a good deal from it. There is certainly food for thought in the contrast it makes with the actions of a Congressman Woodrum, or the Roosevelt budget, in our own country.

The Soviet budget steadily expands. Everybody rejoices over this fact in the Soviet Union. Nobody worries about it; there is no "viewing with alarm" at the tremendously rapid growth of the State budget, as there is here in Congress and in Wall Street.

The reason is that the Soviet budget is the expression of a state which is a Socialist state. Being a Socialist state, it expresses, with a democracy which is inconceivable under capitalism, the fullest interests of the people. When their budget grows, it merely means that the Soviet people are spending more of their own national wealth, created by themselves, for their own needs and welfare. The expanding State Budget in the USSR merely proves to them that they are getting richer, more prosperous all around.

The figures show it.

Expenditures for 1940 will be increased from 153 billion rubles (five rubles to a dollar) to 179 billion rubles. Out of this immense expenditure, the Soviet farmers will get 11 billion rubles, while health, education and other social services will get the enormous sum of 42 billion rubles. Other expenditures for building up the national economy will total 57 billion rubles, or fully 31 per cent of the whole budget.

Thus, despite all the feverish efforts of the surrounding imperialist world to attack the Soviet Union, Soviet expenditures for defense of its Socialist achievements, although increased by 66 per cent over last year, will still be a small part of the total budget—so vast are the social expenditures in it.

This is the contrast to the school-wrecking, health-wrecking, war-and-hunger budgets of the capitalist countries.

Isn't this something for Americans to study and think about?

Britain Sells China Down the River

Let Americans try to figure this one out.

The British say they are fighting for "the independence of nations." Aside from the fact that this makes the Irish and the people of India burst out laughing, the Chinese nation is getting a taste of British "love" for national independence.

The British Ambassador to Tokio, Sir Robert L. Craigie, told the Japanese Government last week that Britain and Japan are "both striving for the same objectives" in China.

He said this after Japan's armies have invaded China in the most brutal fashion, murdering over one million Chinese men, women, and children! The "same objectives"? He means that British Imperialism is quite ready to make a deal with Japan for carving up China into bleeding pieces for imperialist plunder.

Despite all protest, Lord Halifax supported Sir Craigie's sinister speech in Parliament.

British imperialism is just as ready to sell China as it sold Czechoslovakia, Austria, Spain, Poland, Ethiopia, etc., down the river, if this is necessary to their war plans.

Britain wants to use the Japanese armies against the Chinese people, and, ultimately, it hopes, against the Soviet Union. Its rivals with Wall Street for the looting of China also play a part. The net result, however, is a complete and utterly ruthless piece of treachery against the independence of a struggling Chinese nation striving to be free of foreign domination.

So when you read of Britain's "love" for small nations, remember the current piece of Judas business Britain is carrying out against China.

Secrecy of the Ballot? "No" Says Dies

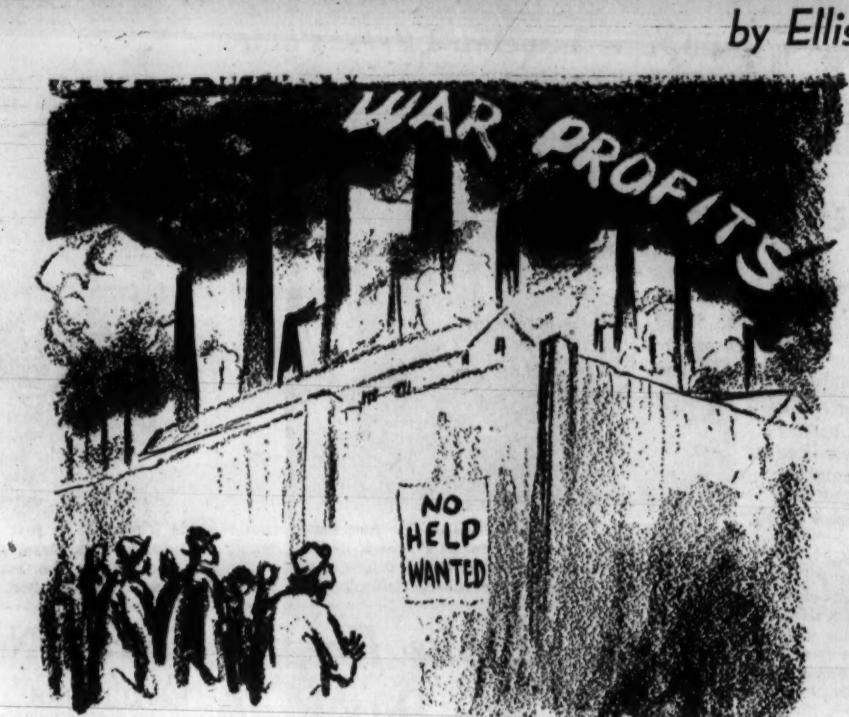
Every time the Dies Committee launches a new witch-hunt, it takes a shot at another civil right of the American people.

Now it is the secrecy of the ballot which is under the fire of the un-American committee.

The Czaristic demand that members of the Communist Party be pointed out and named hits directly at the guarantee of protection at the ballot box. To assure that secrecy and protection, provisions have been made by which we mark our ballot behind curtains where no fellowman can peer in to learn how we vote. Other precautions have been built up to safeguard Americans from intimidation by corrupt and powerful anti-people's interests.

As defective as such precautions have been at times, the American people certainly agree that they are good and deserve to be strengthened.

Martin Dies is trying to tear them to pieces. This is quite logical on the part of the man who connives at robbing 80 per cent of the people of his district of the right to vote at all.



by Ellis

What the Polish Documents Say About Mr. Bullitt

Suppose someone were to make public a private letter in which it were written that Coughlin was an anti-Semite, and Coughlin said the whole thing was a blasted frame-up. Intelligent people would say that they don't have to go into long investigations about the letter, since it expresses privately what Coughlin himself expresses publicly every Sunday.

Something like this seems to be the case with the recently revealed "White Paper" found by the Hitler government in the archives of the defunct Polish state in which conversations of Ambassador Bullitt inciting war in Europe are made public.

The documents involving the American Ambassador merely confirm what Bullitt and the Roosevelt Administration have been saying and doing more or less openly when the conversations were reported to have taken place.

Bullitt, according to the documents, said the following things:

That he would like to see a war between Germany and the Soviet Union because such a war would give the Allies a chance to increase their armies and then clean up on both.

That after this war started, the United States would get into it to "save democracy." That meanwhile, the U. S. would rush war supplies to the Allies as much as possible.

Have not subsequent speeches and events confirmed this?

The intervention of the Roosevelt Administration in Finland and Scandinavia to foment and spread war in these areas against the Soviet Union is now a matter of public record. Naturally, it was all masked behind phrases about "national independence" and "western civilization."

Similarly, the insistence of Roosevelt that the U. S. become the arsenal of the Allies, the billion-dollar airplane sales, the flag-swapping attempts earlier this year, and the provocative attitude toward the Soviet Union, are also matters of public record.

Earl Browder is, no doubt, speaking for majority opinion in the country when he remarks practically:

"In any event the significance and validity of the exposed papers will not be judged by the character of the Berlin exposers, but according to their degree of correspondence with the public record of established facts and known trends of policy. In this respect, the documents confirm and elaborate, without adding anything essentially new, to what has already

been established beyond doubt." (Boston speech, March 31.)

It is no wonder then that alert opinion in the nation's capital is typified by what the syndicated columnists, Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen, wrote in their column about the "White Paper":

"It was to be expected that the Polish diplomatic documents seized by the Nazis would be discredited and denied by Washington. These denials should be taken with about 14 grains of salt."

"Take the White Paper account of Ambassador Potocki's report of his conversation with Bullitt in which the U. S. Ambassador to France said he hoped that there would be war between Russia and Germany, giving time for France and Britain to prepare for war."

"This has the ring of truth." (April 4.)

They add:

"It is significant that President Roosevelt issued no sweeping denial. He merely said the documents should be taken with two or three grains of salt."

It is such opinions as this which compel Mr. Arthur Krock of the New York Times to comment that "it seems increasingly reasonable to accept the conclusion" that despite possible "editings," that "a goodly part of the contents was left as the Germans found them in Warsaw." (April 5.)

When it is recalled that Bullitt was thus roving around Europe long before the Polish or Finnish events, actively scheming for a German-Russian war, it becomes plain that the guilt of aggression lies in the capitals of London, Paris and Washington as well as Berlin. The whole structure of noble slogans collapses like a rotten windbag. Finland—and today Scandinavia, the Balkans and the Near East—was a long-planned plot of aggression hatched in London, Paris and imperialist circles in Washington.

In 1916 and 1917, the secret papers of Col. House and Ambassador Page to Wilson had pledged America to war long before the people knew it. It is no wonder that America is increasingly suspicious of what is going on in the highest Washington circles. The recent speech of Cromwell in Canada and the billion-dollar airplane deal last week do not lessen but rather add new fuel to this suspicion.

The uneasiness of the American people regarding the war-spreading policy of the Roosevelt Government is thus grounded in the public actions of this Administration itself. It needed no outside influences to arouse it.

Lewis Condemns War, Unemployment

(Continued from Page 1)

must be more. Remember 1916 we had a presidential election where a President told us that he kept us out of war, then he got us into it.

"Don't take anything for granted, you young men of the auto industry sitting here, you are of drafting age, of the age for conscription. If you don't want your bones to whiten on a European battlefield, then organize, raise your voices, learn to live before you learn to die."

This great and moving appeal brought the 20,000 people in attendance to their feet in a several minute ovation that visibly moved Lewis.

He then concluded with a strenuous appeal to vote CIO in the Gen. Motors election, telling the audience that a great vote will enthuse millions of unorganized workers.

"Together," he said, "we held the fort in 1937, let us again in this day hold the fort and organize."

The vast meeting then adjourned with a parade that took hours to pass, with miles of automobiles and columns of marchers eight abreast.

as far as the eye could see on Flint's main street with Lewis, CIO Vice Presidents, Murray and Hillman and UAW-CIO president R. J. Thomas heading the parade.

Flint authorities estimate that the parade involved 30,000 people and that the Lewis meeting was the largest ever held in this city.

DETROIT, April 7.—John L. Lewis, President of the CIO, speaking last night to a capacity audience of 12,000 at the Olympia Stadium, on the coming General Motors-NLRB elections April 17, called upon the G. M. workers to register for American labor and the millions of unorganized workers the greatest vote for unionism that this country has ever seen.

Lewis received a tremendous ovation lasting many minutes when he mounted the rostrum to speak after short speeches had been delivered by CIO Vice-Presidents, Murray, Hillman and R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers Union.

He then dealt with the early days of the U. A. W.-C. I. O.—its strikes and the internal fight with the employers agents like Homer Martin and his ilk.

Smashing his fist again and again on the speakers stand, the leader of the C. I. O. thundered that labor will fight to eliminate this injustice from the land. America could be put to work in the next twelve months if those who today carry the responsibility were not so stupid and indifferent to human distress and were not so concerned with political connivance, he asserted.

Labor and the people in the next election will hold these people responsible and answerable and for this labor must prepare, he told his huge audience.

"You have learned now," said Lewis, "that united we stand and divided we fall and that with the great problems facing America, we must be united, for millions depend on us."

"Let your fighting abilities," declared Lewis, "be saved and your strength be maintained for the struggle against your natural adversaries." There is work to do in America, he continued. This country, he said, is in the throes of an economic crisis and the experimentation of the last seven years which attempted to correct some of the social injustices has failed.

The author and composer meant the "best songs" to be a real American workers and farmers democracy, where the "nobodys" would some day be the "somebodys."

He also doesn't like the way the Russian people sang their song. Well, the Soviet workers showed us Americans how swell the "nobodys" can manage without a parasitic ruling class throttling the song of freedom down their throats, and I guess we'll some day show this monkey that we, too, learned the same tune.

LOUIS AND MILLIE.

A New Low in Sex Trash And Inconsequentials

Editor, Daily Worker:

From time to time the Sunday and Daily Worker have printed articles by Del and others on Wall Street utilization of the comic cartoon to express the chauvinist and ruling class ideas of big business. I especially liked an article in the Sunday Worker of January 14 on the dissemination of anti-labor poison and race hatred in the syndicated comic strips.

I wonder if it would be worth while for Del to criticize the material collected in Cicick's Cartoon Annual, 1940 issue, in another article in the Sunday Worker. This particular issue seems to be a cross section of the "best" of national comics, but also seems to hit a new low in sex trash and inconsequentialities.

A READER.

CHANGE THE WORLD



**Spring Comes to Everyone
Except the Warmakers
And the Tyrant Brood**

By MIKE GOLD

IN PARIS, 1935 when I was there, one found in each subway car a number of reserved seats over which hung a sign saying, "Pour Les Mutilés."

The World War had ended almost twenty years before, but it was still necessary to reserve these seats for the numerous' mutilated soldiers. Buses, theatres, all public places followed this custom.

That year, in the July 14th demonstration of the Popular Front, the mutiles were in the forefront. Thousands upon thousands of legless men in wheel-chairs, thousands without eyes, thousands without arms, or even normal faces—all of them decorated with their medals, and all sternly marching to testify that it must not happen again.

France had a population of some forty million.

And it lost no less than a million men by death on the battlefield. Which means that literally every family in France lost a son, a father or a brother—or had one returned wrecked and mutilated.

France paid more for the last war than perhaps any other nation.

A whole generation of its manhood was wiped out, and as a result the birth-rate is still constantly falling. "Another such war will finish France," was a common remark I then heard.

In Berlin in 1930 I spoke at several large meetings in the working-class sections of Neuköln and Wedding.

Here one could see another reminder of the war that had ended over a decade before.

Have you ever stood on a platform and looked into the faces of several thousand men and women, and not find at least a few well-fed, cheerful ones?

Famine was written on every German face at those meetings. The mark was there of the great Allied blockade that killed so many German babies, and left so many others with rotten bones for life.

Gaunt and bitter, with burning eyes and set jaws, these German workers looked like some collective Lazarus who has returned from the grave. I had seen many of George Gross' savage drawings of the Berlin worker, and had always thought them symbolic exaggerations. They were not—they were photographs.

And the young Nazi Storm Troopers, the hard boys who grin and drool with pleasure as they stick pins under the fingernails of some old Jew are also a product of the last war.

They grew up in famine—and learned to steal bread. They saw their sisters prostituting on every German street at the age of fourteen for a chunk of straw bread or a square of chocolate. The war turned Germany into a vast and horrible slum, and this national slum produced its inevitable generation of gangsters.

Now it is America in 1940. On Friday the trees were still gray as skeletons. The earth was bare and unchanged. Hard below and above, grim gaunt as after a long famine, the world was in prison.

And then Saturday morning, a revolution! Suddenly a colony of chattering birds covering the telephone wires. The brook was running free. Walking through the woods I found hepatic, trillium, bloodroot, dogtooth violet. I intruded on four excited squirrels having a family row.

Tiny buds were showing on the big tulip tree in the backyard, and on the lilac and forsythia bushes. A faint green flush appeared in all the fields. The air had a hint of some strange perfume. And all the kids and dogs barked and yelled wildly, and seemed to ask each other: "How did it all happen? How did this luck happen?"

Yes, anyone who can still enjoy the pleasures of a child or a dog finds this sudden arrival of the northern spring more important than all the silly divorce sensations a brass-mouthed hysterical Walter Winchell yaps about on his national hookup.

It is certainly better news that Winston Churchill is now to run the war for England, repeating his famous slaughter of youth at the Dardanelles, no doubt, or that other fat, clownish butcher of youth, General Goering, has been blustering back at Churchill.

Europe has not yet recovered from its last war, but now the same imperialist butchers have plunged the people into another mass-murder campaign for profit.

The earth renews itself miraculously each spring. But the young corpses do not rise from their ten million graves of the last war. Nor will the famine-babies ever be strong and normal.

In America, 1940, the spring is poisoned by the thought that our leaders in Washington have no love for their people. They scheme and plot to thrust us into another war, bloodier than the last, and just as futile.

The people of America won nothing out of the last war but a ten-year depression.

The people of England and France won as little.

The people of Germany won only the blight of Nazism.

America, plus the Soviet Union, plus the neutrals, could at once stop the present war.

A negotiated peace now would not help Hitler. He can be destroyed only by a revolution of the German people. They are not going to make that revolution for the sake of the Bank of France, nor the Bank of England, and their brass-voiced demagogues.

A negotiated peace ought at least save ten million lives. These are all facts, less lovely, but just as certain as the buds of the recurrent spring.

Also, I would rather be a yellow dog rolling in the new spring grass than the whole British Cabinet or the Nazi General Staff—the brutalitarians of capitalism who make a shambles of a world that was meant not for profit, but for brotherhood and spring joy!

Farm Scenes in Exhibit At Photo League Today

Forty photographs by ace photographers of the Farm Security Administration will be shown at the Photo League, 31 East 21st Street, beginning today and continuing for three weeks.

Hartley Howe in Survey Graphic says "Four years have brought 25,000 photographs to the Farm Security Administration's files... we need not look into the League Galleries are: Dorothea Lange, Arthur Rothstein (both League members), Russell Lee and Marion Post. The public is invited to see these pictures daily from 10 to P. M. and Saturdays from noon to five.

Some of the photographs repre-

Woody Sez:

Why in the devil is the United States so all fired interested in the kingdom of Great Britain? Never was a bigger bunch of thieves in the world than them felons of the British Empire.

Half of the movies I been to in the last 2 years showed the British sending soldiers and guards and cops and deputies and policemen out into the wild country of the mountains and deserts of India and Africa and Asia. They pay you \$1 a day to act as a robber for them and give you a badge and a soldier suit and a helmet and a gun and they explain murder on such a basis as makes it seem all right.

They make pirates sound like saints, robbery sound like good sport, killing sound like good exercise, and rape sound like an honorable enterprise, and slavery sound like religion, and sin sound like education. In one breath they are for and against all of this, and they hire a preacher or a pope or a bishop that can make all of the greedy things of life sound like all of the good things.

Edison: The Youth and the Man

His Inventions Created Markets For Industry

By Mark B. Clark

The first half of the screen biography of Thomas Edison has just been released, but in our everyday life we come in contact with more reminders of Edison's genius than Hollywood could possibly muster.

The same era that produced Jim Fisk, Jay Gould, the Haymarket riots and the Pinkertons produced Thomas Alva Edison. It was a period of unparalleled freedom for northern industrialists who had so recently defeated their southern agrarian competitors for economic control of the country.

Edison was no Alger hero in the sense that he ran a poverty stricken but proud heart into a trillion dollars and the banker's daughter. He came from a pre-revolutionary Dutch family that had always produced individuality in its members and a certain degree of economic success.

He first became interested in telegraphy when he saw that there was money in it, and this became his criterion for a successful invention; it had to be worth money and there had to be a demand for it. Only once did Edison ever create a device simply because it might be useful and without regard to a need. This was his first patent. It was an apparatus for recording votes in the House of Representatives. In Washington he was told that it would never be taken, because it would destroy the system of obstructing parliamentary business which was a political weapon.

After this experience, Edison decided to let the market guide his inventive genius.

It was really an historic decision, and by it Edison showed that he understood that invention was subordinate to commerce. This attitude made way for the further advance to the conception of invention as a social product with social responsibilities.

After a short time as a railroad telegrapher in which he did as little work for his employers as possible so that he could read and experiment, Edison drifted to New York. He became mechanical superintendent on the Gold Indicator System, the clearing house for Gold Trading, and there worked through the panic of 1868 when Fisk and his crew tried unsuccessfully to corner the gold market.

During the same year, Edison went into business with F. L. Pope for the express purpose of inventing electrical apparatus.

Concentrated on Stock Tickers

He concentrated on stock tickers because they had obvious commercial and therefore social importance. He showed great realism in working in a field occupied by lesser talents and not succumbing to the vanity of risking his great ability on new ideas. He refused to speculate in invention although he missed several first class inventive scoops. In this concentration of immediate use, he helped to socialize invention and demonstrate its part in the development of human society.

Simultaneously with the stock ticker, he spent enormous energy in telegraphy, especially in overcoming the effect of self induction which made high speed telegraphy impossible. At the same time he developed a duplex system of transmission by which two messages could be sent over the same wire in the same direction. Somewhat earlier Stearns had invented duplex telegraphy by which two messages could be sent over the same wire in opposite direction. Edison's first major invention was the combination of these two into a quadruplex system.

Edison made two inventions which overcame the difficulties of the first Bell telephone and thus led to the practical telephone. He created the carbon button microphone and put it in the primary of an induction coil, plating Bell receiver in the secondary. At this time, Edison was working in connection with Western Union, which then engaged in financial warfare with Bell's backers. Western Union pirated Bell's receiver and the Bell people stole Edison's transmitter.

The second invention was the non-magnetic relay which he used to build a receiver without Bell's patent. But the two companies continued to fight until the British Post Office stepped in. In the face of the new enemy, Bell and Western Union hastily amalgamated and beat the Post Office.

These two inventions, made in order to break a patent monopoly and delivered at short notice, were created as weapons in stock exchange fights, and not to fill a consumer demand.

In 1877, Edison produced the phonograph, his most original invention. At first it was commercially unsuccessful, and he neglected it for ten years, turning his attention to the incandescent lamp.

The problem of such a lamp had been under consideration since 1841 but with indifferent results. Edison put his entire staff of tech-



An Early Cartoon by Art Young

nicians to work on various phases such as vacuum technique, filament research and current supply problems. He started in the fall of 1878 and produced a practical lamp the following year.

Another example of Edison's use of invention to break competition was his destruction of the glass workers' union in his bulb factory. These men were highly skilled and formed a bottle neck in bulb production. Edison said:

"...The men on this work considered themselves essential to the plant and became surly. They formed a union and made demands. I started in to see if it were not possible to do operation by machinery... I then made the machine. The union went out. It has been out ever since."

Edison possessed a powerful personality. He bullied his assistants and drove them to the limit...

His shrewd sense of humor stopped them just short of revolt. He had no taste and a surprisingly small store of theoretical understanding. When he was told that the German people demanded good classical music on their recordings, he refused to believe it. The first moving pictures he produced were designed to appeal to the most elementary intelligence.

Edison was an astute judge of character and maintained his hold over others by his ability to expose their weak points. But he was a jolly person and loved cheerfulness and good stories. He could win intense blind loyalty, and his technical assistants, experts in their respective fields, had enormous confidence in his gifts and leadership.

The ethics of capitalist commerce, he allowed whole. Although Gould swindled him every time he showed his face, Edison always came back for more, saying: "If he's good enough to get away with it, he's entitled to it." At another time, when his assistant Rosanoff proved that a trade secret had been stolen by a rival, Edison laughed. "What are you so excited about? Everybody steals in commerce and industry. I've stolen a lot myself. But I know how to steal. They don't, that's all that's the matter with them."

He could learn only by experience and his method of inventing consisted of combining devices which had no apparent relation until he got what he wanted. Time and again he revealed ignorance of basic scientific phenomena. Just after he had successfully produced high speed telegraphy by overcoming self induction, he made a colossal blunder demonstrating that he didn't understand the nature of induction. His knowledge of science was superficial but wide, and he was brilliantly inventive with what he knew.

In all, Edison was a giant in a period of transition. If he were working today, he would be employed by one of the huge corporation laboratories; he would probably find nothing wrong with his position. But genius as a scientific manipulator is not enough. An added dimension of social awareness is necessary to convert a genius into a great man.

Another of the Young People's Concerts by the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, directed by Rudolf Ganz, will be presented next Saturday morning at 11:05 over WABC. This is the next to the last concert of the present season, the final one taking place on Saturday May 4.

A new opera, "Franco's Villon," will be sung by the Radio City Opera Company next Sunday at 12 noon over WJZ.

Carey Grant, rapidly becoming one of Hollywood's best comedians, steps out of his usual role of acting first, to head a quick team on Monday April 8 at 8:30 over WJZ and then on Tuesday night at 9 over WABC becomes one of the interviewers, along with Mills Brothers, who, incidentally haven't been heard on the air for, to these many years, (we wonder why) on the "We, the People" program.

Bernard Herman, young CBS musical director, will have his latest composition, "Moby Dick," a dramatic Cantata, radio premiered by the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra on Sunday afternoon at 3 over WABC.

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Candy to Millions Is The Skouras Formula

By Charles Glenn

HOLLYWOOD.—It's a long story, but it's got two morals; so maybe it's worth it... One of the biggest exhibition firms in the country is National Theatres Inc. (known in these parts as Fox West Coast), and they have the business of showing films down to a fine, profitable art, if you want to call it that. Heads of the combine are Charles and Spyros Skouras, who do all right.

Last year, Charlie (to be intimate) drew down 250 Ga. Spyros took 265. They got in on National Theatres during the great alignment when the producers realized they were losing money by showing pictures, and dumped all their houses. The Skouras brothers laid eight million on the line for their theatres. It was plenty, plenty cheap, paid for the property value perhaps, and that's about all.

Through Skouras promotion, but mainly through Skouras exploitation, the boys have made a paying racket out of this film business. The company, besides the Skouras racket, has done around four to five millions in profit. How? Well, they hire girl ushers where possible, because they can pay them less. Then, they use every sort of promotional scheme to grab the customers' pennies. But first things first.

The kids who usher and cashier at these joints get from 12 to 16 dollars a week, and from personal experience we can tell you this ushering racket is one of the toughest and most tiresome in the whole world. The kids have to work split shifts, with "relief time."

Now, the Skouras brothers have decided to go into the candy business. They're installing candy counters in the foyers of their theatres. They figure to grab at three-quarters millions extra every annum.

No new employees will be hired to take care of these candy counters. Cashiers and ushers will do the taking care... on their "relief time" without extra pay. One counter has already been installed in the Hollywood Egyptian and drags down something like 150 cool and clear rocks weekly. And no extra dough to the ushers and cashiers!

Another angle... This business

is run by the Skouras brothers. They're installing candy counters in the foyers of their theatres. They figure to grab at three-quarters millions extra every annum.

American Artists Congress presents special program over WNYC at 3 this afternoon... Carey Grant heads quiz team on "True or False" program over WJZ at 8:30 this evening.

RADIO BROADCASTS

Radio Broadcasts Moscow 8:00 P.M. Italian, 7

On The Score Board

About Doyle's Coming Baseball Odds

By Lester Rodney

Jack Doyle, Broadway's impresario of sports betting, will shortly make his odds on the American and National League races starting next week, and will gain his usual allotment of space on the sports pages with his cute little tables.

Jack has been playing with the odds for a long time and as his object of making dough for himself out of the whole thing was never even partially obscured, there is a certain interest in his pre-race deductions by baseball people. The idea is that he can't afford to be too wrong, or make even one sucker mistake, or he'd be too hard hit. So his annual pronunciamento on the odds is greeted with a reverence and seriousness that's a bit out of kilter in a game where a headache, a loose rug or a blonde can change the course of the pennant race.

In fact, when Mr. Doyle, past 60, tentatively announced a "retirement" from the business of oddmaking and bet taking last spring, the stories ran much like those on the retirement of some famous athlete.

But Mr. Doyle reconsidered and any day now his tables of odds for the 1940 pennant races will be in print. There will be odds for each team finishing first, second or third. The Yankees, as you might imagine, will be good sized favorites in the American League. Last spring they were 2-5. That meant that if you wanted to bet on the Yanks to win the pennant you got a return of \$2 for every \$5 you put up.

Next in the American League odds of '39, as they will be again, were the Boston Red Sox, rated 3-1. Meaning that if you think Messrs. Williams, Foxx and company can dump the champs without the aid of one or two of the Negro stars, you'd get a return of \$3 to every \$1 you'd put up. (And of course you'd be a sucker to bet even \$1 against the Yanks as the teams stand now.) The first number in odds is what you win if you win. The second is what you put up.

If you're enamored of the chances of a team like the St. Louis Browns to storm the heights, your dollar will get you a hundred back if they do it, and as much as 20-1 will say they don't make third place or better.

The National League odds will probably show the Reds and Cards about even, with the former having a slight edge at 2-1. That means if you like the N.L. champs to repeat your dollar will bring two. Which seems not bad at first blush. Our Dodgers should open about 11-5 and the Giants may be as much as 20-1.

Now before you get to thinking that the purpose of this little discussion on Mr. Doyle's probable odds is to entice you to contemplate a little wager or two, I'd like to point out a cute little angle on the gentleman's table which may give you a better idea of why he reconsidered his "retirement" last spring.

His odds give the Yankees a 71.5 per cent chance of copping the Red Sox 25 per cent, the Tigers 20 per cent and so on down the line. The total sum is NOT 100 per cent, but 146 per cent. And to show his careless lack of appreciation for lower mathematics, the sum total of Mr. Doyle's percentages in the National League last spring was 135 per cent. Where do the extra 46 and 35 per cent of the bets go respectively? They go respectively to Mr. Doyle, and that's whether the Yankees, A's or White Plains Tycoons win the pennant. That's a pretty good start, eh? And it looks even sweeter when you remember that Mr. Doyle, being the czar, can change the odds as he goes along. He quickly discourages too big a rush to one of the more enticing looking bets by hiking or lowering the odds as he will, and he does that just as often as he sees the trend puts him in danger of losing some of the 100 per cent.

Put me in the gambling business, mother. Make me a czar. And let's start with 200 per cent so I won't lose any dough.

The moral of this piece is—don't play second fiddle for this czar.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and Sunday Worker are 25¢ per line (5 words to a line—5 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 11 Noon. For Sunday, 5 P.M. Friday.

Tonight

BEN DAVID, Jr., speaks on "Civil Liberties in the Front Line Defense Against War," Burnsides Manor, 71 West Burnside Ave., Bronx, 8:30 P.M.

Coming

CLARENCE HATHAWAY, editor of Daily Worker, speaks at series of three lectures dealing with the Imperialist

Background of the Present War. First lecture to be held on Saturday, April 18, 8:30 P.M. at Burnsides Manor, 71 West Burnside Ave., Bronx, 8:30 P.M.

Deadline: Daily at 11 Noon. For Sunday, 5 P.M. Friday.

Newark, N.J.

"JEWS AND THE WAR." John Arnold, Tuesday, April 8th, 8:30 P.M. 516 Clinton Ave. Admission free!

Philadelphia, Pa.

CORLISS LAMONT lectures on "The Future of Democracy," Thursday, April 10, 8 P.M., 110 Locust Street. Admission 35¢; reserved 50¢. Admission 25¢.

VANDENBERG, veteran-novice pitching sensation of the spring, showed he was set to start the season next week by going the route against the Cleveland Indians and winning 3-2 as the Terrymen stretched their advantage over the American Leaguers.

Vandenberge gave ten hits, but had the stuff and poise to pitch his way out of most of the jams. The showing clinched a starting place in the opening series with the Phils for the ex-Jersey right hander.

The Giants got to Lefty Milner for three runs in the first three innings and that's all the Terrymen had.

STUDY MARMAN-Leninism. Political Economy, History G.P.S.U. Current Events. Register now. Sea Breeze Seminar, 3200 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIAL DANCE GROUP—Recognized workers school for Ballroom Dancing, Waltz, Fox-trot, Tango, etc. 66 Fifth Avenue, Studio 7-B, GR. 7-2529. Miriam Pallas. Registration 2-10 P.M.

REGISTRATION

CLASSES BEGIN TODAY. You can still register. English, Spanish, French classes begin tonight. Also History of P.W.A. America, Workers School, 35 East 12th Street, Room 301, 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

UNDERSTAND THE WORLD you live in! Study Marxism-Leninism. Political Economy, History G.P.S.U. Current Events. Register now. Sea Breeze Seminar, 3200 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn.

A second or "B" team of Giants went over to Knoxville and beat the local minor league team 5-3. Bill Lohrman was punched for three runs early in the game and then the wraps came off Paul Dean, who gave an encouraging exhibition of scoreless hurling, showing plenty of stuff en route.

New York "B" . . . 000 032 000—5 9 0

Knoxville (S.) . . . 201 000 000—3 10 0

Lohrman, Dean and O'Dea; Cain, Mallory and Kies.

Register at Once

CLASSES BEGIN THIS WEEK

Fee: \$3.50 per course Day and Evening Classes

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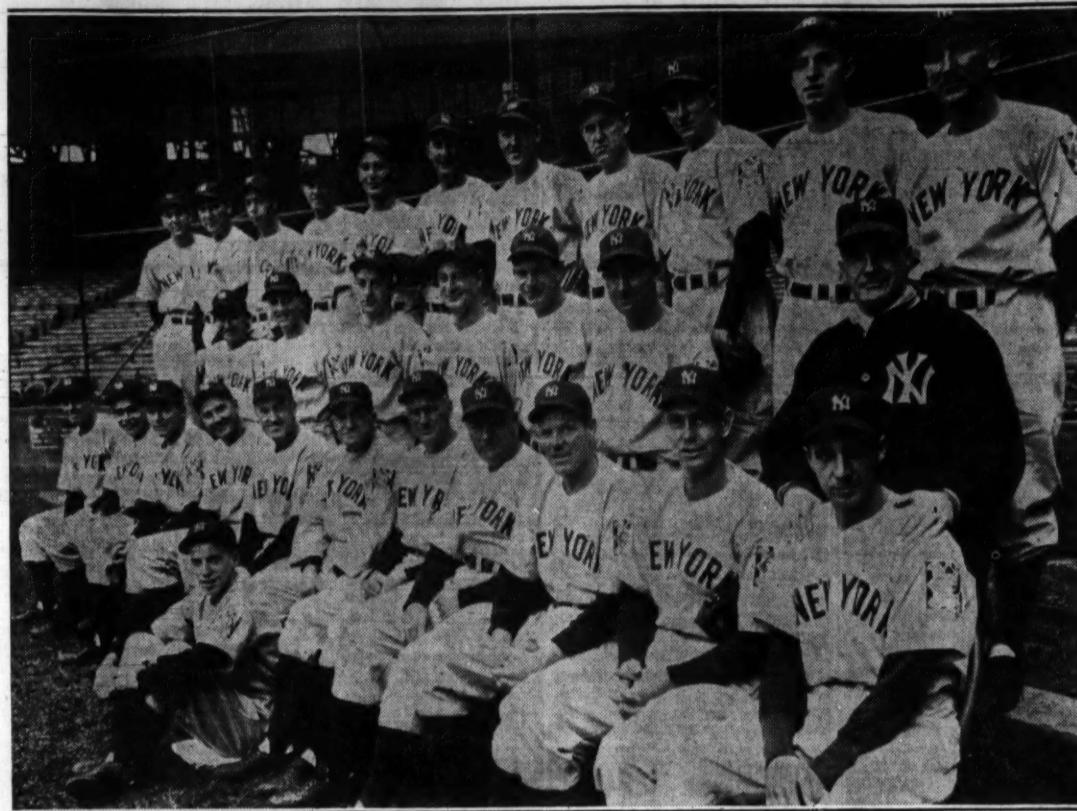
Could He Be Kidding?

U.P. EXPERT PICKS SOX OVER YANKS

GRADY'S DAILY WORKER SPURKINS

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1940

TSK! TSK! CONSIGNMENT TO 2ND BY U.P.!



This picture of the champs was taken just before the 1939 Worlds Series. Left to right, front row: Buddy Rosar, Charley Keller, Spud Chandler, Jake Powell, Coach Arthur Fleischer, Manager Joe McCarthy, Coach Earl Combs, Coach Schulte, Red Rolfe, Babe Dahlgren, Frankie Crosetti and, seated on ground, Mascot Tim Sullivan. Center Row:

Vandenberg Goes Route as Giants Win

Beats Cleveland 3-2; Paul Dean Stars in 'B' Team's Win

The Giants' slowly-rising hopes of getting back into the pennant fight this year took a decided boost when Hal Vandenberg, veteran-novice pitching sensation of the spring, showed he was set to start the season next week by going the route against the Cleveland Indians and winning 3-2 as the Terrymen stretched their advantage over the American Leaguers.

Vandenberge gave ten hits, but had the stuff and poise to pitch his way out of most of the jams. The showing clinched a starting place in the opening series with the Phils for the ex-Jersey right hander.

The Giants got to Lefty Milner for three runs in the first three innings and that's all the Terrymen had.

ST. LOUIS (A) . . . 010 001 110—4 10 1

BOSTON (N) . . . 001 000 000—1 7 3

Erickson, Strinevich and Mast; Foran, Garbarino and Dalesega.

EXHIBITION SCORES

Boston (N) . . . 100 001 110—4 10 1

Augusta (SAL) . . . 001 000 000—1 7 3

Erickson, Strinevich and Mast; Foran, Garbarino and Dalesega.

BOSTON (A) . . . 000 012 000—3 12 1

CINCINNATI (N) . . . 000 000 41x—5 7 1

Grove, Wilson and DeSautes; Walters, Begg and Lombardi, Hershberger.

ST. LOUIS (A) . . . 010 000 003—4 8 4

CHICAGO (N) . . . 000 002 100—3 7 1

Harris, Miller and Suse; Root, Raffensberger and Hartnett.

WASH. (A) . . . 300 001 001—5 9 0

ATLANTA (S) . . . 000 010 010—2 5 2

Leonard, Dean and Ferrell; Mastrett, Owen; Krist, Wachol, Pollet and Narren, Marshall.

ST. LOUIS (N) . . . 303 100 10—14 17 0

Houston (T) . . . 000 100 000—1 4 4

Lanier, Russell, Dickson and Padgett; Owen; Krist, Wachol, Pollet and Narren, Marshall.

PHILADELPHIA (A) . . . 300 010 013—7 9 1

DALLAS (Tex) . . . 000 100 011—4 8 3

Kesse, McLaughlin and Hayes; Overman, Uhle and Cronin, Cavino.

PHILADELPHIA (N) . . . 021 000 000—3 6 2

CLEVELAND (A) . . . 100 010 000—2 10 1

Vanderberg and Danning; Milner, Naymich, Jungels and Hemley, Helf.

A second or "B" team of Giants went over to Knoxville and beat the local minor league team 5-3. Bill Lohrman was punched for three runs early in the game and then the wraps came off Paul Dean, who gave an encouraging exhibition of scoreless hurling, showing plenty of stuff en route.

New York "B" . . . 000 032 000—5 9 0

Knoxville (S.) . . . 201 000 000—3 10 0

Lohrman, Dean and O'Dea; Cain, Mallory and Kies.

Dodgers Beat Tigers Again; Yanks Romp

B'klyn Slams Bridges, Wins in 10th, 6-4; Yanks by 15-2

The Brooklyn Dodgers made it two straight over the Detroit Tigers yesterday at Nashville with a two run rally in the tenth to win 6-4 and go into the lead in the spring series.

Tex Carleton started and was fairly effective. Tot Presnell slow starting relief ace, took the wraps off his knuckle ball and finished up in fine style.

The Dodgers blasted Tiger mound

Dodgers Beat Tigers Again; Yanks Romp

Tommy Bridges for three runs in the first and one in the second. Rookie Gorelik held them in check until the tenth.

Brooklyn (N) . . . 310 000 000—6 7 0

Detroit (A) . . . 110 001 001—4 13 0

Carleton, Presnell and Phelps; Bridges, Gorsica and Tebbets.

DALLAS, Texas, April 7.—The New York Yankees nosed out the Dallas Team of the Texas League here today 20-2. Red Ruffing and Mary Bruer did the pitching, with the rookie giving two runs in the ninth after the Yanks led 15-2.

New York (A) . . . 312 051 040—15 20 2

Dallas (Tex) . . . 000 000 002—2 6 0

Ruffing, Bruer and Dickey; Ross, Ververka, Joyce and Gantreux.

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'Lazy' Castileman Forced Out of Game by Ailment

New York Giant scouts hit the baseball trade trials today to begin a search for another starting pitcher while their former "boy wonder" Cydell Castileman joined the Tennessee Dairymen's Association as an active member.

Castileman started the baseball world in 1935, his first full season in the majors, when he won 15 games for the Giants while losing only six. But today at 25 years of age, the six-foot righthander turned his back on baseball for good and began work on his dairy farm at Donaldson, Tenn.

Except for a refusal to fade into the minor leagues, Castileman accepted his retirement because of a spinal ailment silently but baseball men agreed that his dismal exit was well overshadowed by his brief but brilliant career.

Bought by Manager Bill Terry from Nashville for \$7,500 (Terry was asked \$20,000 and bid \$6,000).

Castileman was a sensation in his debut. He turned in an earned run average of 4.09 but won 15 games while losing only six.

In 1936, when major leaguers chose to diagnose his spinal troubles as laziness, Terry sent him to the mound in 29 games, same as '35, but this time Castileman won only four and lost seven.

Cydell fought off his ailment in 1937 and was making an inspired comeback. He had won 11 and lost six in 23 games but his illness finally caught up with him. Desperate attempts to bring him back into working condition were made.

The Giants had a new type of brace fashioned of spring steel and leather, made to keep his sacroiliac joint from skidding out of place. But "Slick" back miseries continued and he was forced out of action with several weeks of the season to go.

Castileman saw his major leagues career fading as fast as his pain increased and in a last effort, submitted to a spinal operation by Dr. J. Spencer Speed of Memphis.

The operation apparently was successful and although warned to take no strenuous exercise other than walking, before April 15 in 1938, Castileman expected to rejoin his team well enough to perform effectively.

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